

Chapter 24 Test: DO NOT WRITE ON

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The kitchen debates were between:
- Eisenhower and Nixon.
 - Nixon and Kennedy.
 - Eisenhower and Khrushchev.
 - Khrushchev and Nixon.
 - Kennedy and Johnson.
- _____ 2. All of the following were new innovations of the 1950s that helped to transform Americans daily lives EXCEPT:
- jet air travel.
 - electric iron.
 - television.
 - air conditioning.
 - automatic dishwasher.
- _____ 3. After World War II, suburban growth:
- declined.
 - increased dramatically, especially in places like Levittown and California.
 - occurred primarily in the South.
 - was dominated by expensive housing.
 - was discouraged by state and federal government policies.
- _____ 4. William Levitt, coupled with the GI Bill, gave many Americans the opportunity to
- get an education.
 - buy a home.
 - buy a gray flannel suit.
 - buy a car.
 - advance within the military.
- _____ 5. After World War II, most working women:
- remained in the industrial jobs they held during the war.
 - did not work outside the home.
 - were concentrated in low-paying, nonunion jobs such as clerical, sales, and service labor.
 - earned the same wages as men.
 - joined unions.
- _____ 6. During the 1950s, Americans:
- tended to marry later in life than did previous generations.
 - experienced a declining birth rate.
 - stressed the importance of a college education, especially for women.
 - on average married younger and had more children as compared to previous generations.
 - encouraged women to choose careers over marriage.

- _____ 7. During the postwar suburban boom, African-Americans:
- experienced little, if any, discrimination, especially in the North.
 - were encouraged to move into communities like Levittown, New York.
 - were discriminated against only in the South.
 - received special treatment if they were veterans.
 - were often unable to receive either private or public financing for housing.
- _____ 8. During the Cold War, religious differences:
- created much division among Americans.
 - were heightened by the growth of the suburbs.
 - were not a factor, as church and synagogue membership declined.
 - were intensified through the institution of school prayer.
 - were absorbed within the notion of a common Judeo-Christian heritage.
- _____ 9. During the Eisenhower administration, United States-Soviet relations:
- were made worse with the introduction of the policy of massive retaliation.
 - improved somewhat after the end of the Korean War and the death of Stalin.
 - stayed about the same as those experienced during the Truman years.
 - worsened considerably after the death of Stalin.
 - improved immensely after the end of the Korean War.
- _____ 10. President Eisenhower used the CIA to overthrow which Middle Eastern government in the early 1950s, in large part because this government attempted to nationalize British-owned oil fields?
- Iraq
 - Egypt
 - Israel
 - Iran
 - Saudi Arabia
- _____ 11. Which statement best describes the thesis of David Riesman's book *The Lonely Crowd*?
- White America had alienated black Americans from mainstream society.
 - Americans were conformists and lacked the inner resources to lead truly independent lives.
 - Women were unhappy with the role of wife and mother and longed for acceptance in higher education and other intellectual pursuits.
 - After World War II, Europe was left behind economically and politically with the emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers.
 - Unionism in America was doomed to fail if the union leaders did not embrace the fact that their demands and strikes labeled them as communists.
- _____ 12. Challenges to the mass conformity of the 1950s came from:
- hippies.
 - flappers.
 - the Beats.
 - the Beatles.
 - the communists.

- _____ 13. All of the following contributed to the emergence of the civil rights movement of the 1950s EXCEPT:
- a. the mass migration out of the South to the North beginning in World War I.
 - b. the destabilization of the racial system during World War II.
 - c. the Cold War, which demanded that the rhetoric of democracy be practiced in America.
 - d. the rise of independent states in the Third World.
 - e. President Truman's refusal to desegregate the military.
- _____ 14. Which Supreme Court decision did *Brown* overturn?
- a. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - b. *Muller v. Oregon*
 - c. *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*
 - d. *Roe v. Wade*
 - e. *Lochner v. New York*
- _____ 15. In 1954, the Supreme Court case known as *Brown v. Board of Education*:
- a. declared lynching unconstitutional.
 - b. found that segregation in bus stations was unlawful.
 - c. extended the *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling to include schools.
 - d. found that separate-but-equal was unconstitutional.
 - e. found that separate-but-equal was constitutional.
- _____ 16. Martin Luther King Jr. was:
- a. a labor leader in the South.
 - b. an attorney for the NAACP.
 - c. inspired by the philosophy of Mao Zedong.
 - d. inspired by the approach of Booker T. Washington.
 - e. inspired by the teachings of Gandhi.
- _____ 17. What was the organization called that Martin Luther King Jr. established after the Montgomery Bus Boycott?
- a. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
 - b. Congress for Racial Equality (CORE)
 - c. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
 - d. Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC)
 - e. Urban League
- _____ 18. Which statement best describes how the white South reacted to the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision?
- a. In opposition to integration, white southerners often burned down schools.
 - b. While the general public was outraged, southern congressional politicians supported the Supreme Court's decisions.
 - c. Southerners worked closely with the NAACP, cooperating when they could to integrate schools.
 - d. Some states closed the public schools, rather than integrate, and offered white children the choice to opt out of integrated schools.
 - e. Southerners took it in stride, recognizing that the time had come for change.
- _____ 19. In response to the court-ordered desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas:
- a. violence broke out, but President Eisenhower refused to send federal troops.
 - b. violence broke out, and President Eisenhower sent in federal troops.
 - c. high schools across the South became desegregated immediately.
 - d. Governor Orval Faubus used the National Guard to protect the black students from angry whites.
 - e. Governor Orval Faubus requested that federal troops be sent into Little Rock to end the violence.

Name: _____

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- _____ 20. The 1960 presidential debate between John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon:
- a. was broadcast only on the radio.
 - b. allowed Nixon to demonstrate his best qualities, thus winning the debate.
 - c. showed Kennedy to be an ineffective speaker, and thus he lost.
 - d. highlighted the impact of television on political campaigns.
 - e. was little noticed at the time.

Identification: Choose 5 of the following 6 to answer in 1-2 sentences

Identify and give the historical significance of each of the following terms, events, and people in a paragraph or two.

- 21. Southern Manifesto
- 22. Kitchen debates
- 23. Brinkmanship
- 24. *Brown v. Board of Education*
- 25. Rosa Parks
- 26. New conservatives

Short Answer: Choose 1 of the following to answer in 1-2 paragraphs.

- 27. Discuss the changes in the American economy during the postwar period.
- 28. Compare the Southern Manifesto and Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech at Montgomery, Alabama.

Chapter 25 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The sit-in at Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960:
- reflected mounting frustration at the slow pace of racial change.
 - was the last of a series of violent agitations for civil rights in 1960.
 - had no real effect on the momentum of the civil rights movement.
 - was largely organized by members of King's SCLC.
 - illustrated how civil rights activists embraced the violent messages of Malcolm X.
- _____ 2. In his 1963 "Letter from Birmingham Jail," Martin Luther King Jr.:
- agreed with white clergy that the civil rights movement was moving too fast.
 - agreed with white clergy that the civil rights movement should focus on the North rather than the South.
 - discussed the litany of abuses faced by blacks in the South and the need for change.
 - appealed directly to Birmingham police chief Eugene "Bull" Connor.
 - appealed directly to U.S. attorney general Robert Kennedy.
- _____ 3. In 1963 during the Birmingham civil rights demonstrations, firemen:
- assaulted young demonstrators with high-pressure hoses.
 - kept the peace with their tanker-trucks as blockades.
 - served as extra drivers for the police taking demonstrators to jail.
 - extinguished fires set by Ku Klux Klan members.
 - served as moderators between Martin Luther King Jr.'s SCLC and Birmingham's businessmen.
- _____ 4. The 1963 March on Washington:
- included female speakers.
 - included speeches with militant language.
 - focused solely on economic justice.
 - focused solely on the passage of a civil rights bill that was languishing in Congress.
 - was a high point in cooperation between black and white Americans.
- _____ 5. To combat communism, one of John Kennedy's first acts was to:
- call for a summit meeting between the two superpowers.
 - increase military spending on ballistic missiles.
 - suggest a treaty with the Soviet Union that would eliminate all nuclear weapons.
 - deploy combat troops to Vietnam.
 - establish the Peace Corps.

- _____ 6. The Alliance for Progress:
- a. included a treaty signed with Cuba after its communist revolution.
 - b. was a great success, bringing much-needed economic assistance to the people of Latin America.
 - c. was administered by the United States throughout Latin America.
 - d. was President Kennedy's Marshall Plan for Latin America.
 - e. was President Kennedy's Marshall Plan for Southeast Asia.
- _____ 7. The Cuban Missile Crisis:
- a. brought the United States and the Soviets to the brink of nuclear war.
 - b. brought the United States into Vietnam.
 - c. revolved around the placement of missiles in the Soviet Union.
 - d. revolved around the placement of missiles in the United States.
 - e. occurred when Cuba threatened to attack the United States.
- _____ 8. Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign emphasized:
- a. increased taxes to pay for the Great Society.
 - b. an immediate pullout from Vietnam.
 - c. a reduction in governmental regulations.
 - d. racial equality in the United States.
 - e. a less aggressive approach to the Cold War.
- _____ 9. The Young Americans for Freedom:
- a. believed that the free market assured personal freedom.
 - b. worked in tandem with the Students for a Democratic Society.
 - c. supported Lyndon Johnson for president in 1964.
 - d. believed that a strong federal government assured personal freedom.
 - e. wrote the Port Huron Statement.
- _____ 10. The 1965 Voting Rights Act:
- a. banned discrimination at national party conventions.
 - b. empowered local officials to supervise voter registration.
 - c. empowered federal officials to oversee voter registration.
 - d. was vetoed by President Johnson.
 - e. was proposed but never passed by Congress.
- _____ 11. The Great Society:
- a. included Lyndon Johnson's crusade to end poverty in America.
 - b. was John F. Kennedy's initiative to end poverty in America.
 - c. promised a guaranteed income for all Americans.
 - d. was seen as impossible to achieve.
 - e. included a national health insurance plan for all Americans.

_____ 12. Malcolm X:

- a. supported integration efforts.
- b. worked with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- c. insisted that blacks have economic and political autonomy.
- d. felt that the Black Power movement went too far.
- e. was inspired by the efforts of Booker T. Washington earlier in the twentieth century.

_____ 13. The New Left:

- a. was made up mostly of black college students.
- b. and the counterculture were the same thing.
- c. called for a democracy of citizen participation.
- d. was made up mostly of children of the Old Right.
- e. embraced conformity and consumer culture.

_____ 14. The Port Huron Statement:

- a. was written by Michael Harrington.
- b. summed up the philosophy of the Young Americans for Freedom.
- c. praised American political and economic institutions.
- d. offered a vision for social change based on participatory democracy.
- e. criticized American Cold War policies but offered no new suggestions.

_____ 15. The Gulf of Tonkin resolution:

- a. authorized the president to take "all necessary measures to repel armed attack" in Vietnam.
- b. authorized the president to take "all necessary measures to repel armed attack" in Cuba.
- c. was a formal declaration of war.
- d. called for an immediate end to the hostilities in Southeast Asia.
- e. had little Senate support at the time.

_____ 16. By 1968, the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam:

- a. was less than in 1965.
- b. was decreasing as the peace process accelerated.
- c. exceeded half a million as the war became more brutal.
- d. was reduced, as President Johnson considered running for another term.
- e. was of little concern to most Americans.

_____ 17. The antiwar movement:

- a. attracted only draft-age males.
- b. was of little interest to civil rights activists.
- c. never built a mass constituency.
- d. had little impact on public opinion.
- e. openly challenged the foundations of Cold War thinking.

- _____ 18. In the *Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan:
- a. focused on the plight of working-class women.
 - b. argued that motherhood was a woman's primary duty.
 - c. focused on emptiness of consumer culture and the discontents of middleclass women.
 - d. focused only on black women.
 - e. emphasized the important role women could play in the antiwar movement.
- _____ 19. The National Organization for Women (NOW) campaigned for all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. an end on the mass media's false image of women.
 - b. equal job opportunities for women.
 - c. equal educational opportunities.
 - d. equal opportunities in politics.
 - e. an end to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- _____ 20. Chicano farm workers found a powerful advocate in:
- a. the *bracero* program.
 - b. Cesar Chavez.
 - c. Mario Savio.
 - d. Carlos Bulosan.
 - e. the Border Patrol.
- _____ 21. The American Indian Movement:
- a. was in opposition to the Red Power movement.
 - b. demanded the end of the tribal system.
 - c. demanded greater tribal self-government.
 - d. urged all Indians to leave their reservations.
 - e. demanded greater federal control of the reservation system.
- _____ 22. In 1967, the Supreme Court ruled in *Loving v. Virginia* that:
- a. suspects could refuse to cooperate with police.
 - b. local elections could be monitored by federal officials.
 - c. state laws prohibiting interracial marriage were unconstitutional.
 - d. those in police custody had certain rights.
 - e. school prayer was unconstitutional.
- _____ 23. In 1966, the Supreme Court ruled in *Miranda v. Arizona* that:
- a. suspects could not refuse to cooperate with police.
 - b. local elections could be monitored by federal officials.
 - c. states must permit interracial marriage.
 - d. those in police custody had certain rights.
 - e. school prayer was unconstitutional.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 24. Which event marked the turning point in the Vietnam conflict, forcing Lyndon Johnson to change course and pull out of the upcoming presidential race?
- a. the Tet offensive
 - b. Operation Rolling Thunder
 - c. the invasion of Cambodia
 - d. the Gulf of Tonkin
 - e. revelations about the My Lai Massacre
- _____ 25. In his 1968 election campaign, Richard Nixon appealed to the:
- a. moral majority.
 - b. New Left.
 - c. Progressive Republicans.
 - d. new feminists.
 - e. silent majority.

Short Answer

Identify and give the historical significance of 5 of the following terms, events, and people in a sentence or two.

- 26. Freedom Summer
- 27. Warren Court
- 28. Bay of Pigs
- 29. Tet offensive Movement
- 30. Great Society
- 31. Black Panthers
- 32. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- 33. *Loving v. Virginia*

Essay

- 34. Lyndon Johnson said that economic freedom meant more than equal opportunity. Explain what he meant by that statement and how his Great Society program attempted to redefine the relationship between freedom and equality.
- 35. 1968 was a turbulent year. Describe the events of 1968, both domestically and globally, and their significance in both the civil rights movement and the antiwar movement.

